

of 10 inch German guns had recently been sent to the Narrows.

The Teutons' southwesterly sweep in northeastern Montenegro is continuing. The German War Office reported to-day the capture by the Austrians of the towns of Plojé and Jabuka, both a few miles west of the Montenegrin frontier, and the occupation of Holjenic (presumably the Pobjenik plain).

The Montenegrins, aided by the Serbs, driven over the frontier by the armies of the Central Powers and their Bulgarian allies, are offering desperate resistance, facilitated by the mountainous country, while the increasing rigidity of the weather and snowfall are hampering the invaders.

Berlin also announced to-day that southwest of METKOVA, in western Serbia, 4,000 prisoners and two cannon were captured.

The stubbornness of the Montenegrins is illustrated by an official despatch from Vienna, transmitted by way of Berlin, to the effect that the Montenegrins have been driven back southeast of Plojé toward their frontier. This shows that the Serbian soil in this region has not been entirely cleared of the defenders, as Plojé is on the Serbian side of the Serbo-Montenegrin frontier.

The official German statement to-day says:

To the west of the Lim River, Boljé, Plojé and Jabuka were occupied.

To the southwest of Mitrovica 4,000 prisoners and two cannon were captured.

A Montenegrin official statement received at the Montenegrin Consulate in Paris to-day was as follows:

The enemy having received heavy reinforcements directed their attack upon Plojé and Jabuka on November 20. Our troops were obliged to retire upon their rear position to defend Plojé. We took thirty prisoners.

The Austrian War Office issued the following statement to-night:

This morning we captured Plojé. Yesterday the enemy was repulsed near Boljé by a section advancing on the Nettek ridge. Groups of our troops advancing on the Plojé bridge stormed the heights northward of Plojé. A third group repulsed near Jabuka the Montenegrins attempting rear guard actions.

The Bulgarians continue the pursuit of the Serbs in the direction of Djabova.

The official communiqué issued by the French War Office to-night regarding the operations of the Army of the Orient says:

The Serbs still occupied Monastir on December 1.

On the Cerna there was an exchange of artillery fire. The Bulgarian artillery also directed its fire against Krivok and Yonovak in the west of the front.

There was calm on the rest of the front.

**BULGARIA CLAIM PLOJÉ.**

Better Chances Feel Germany Has Used Country as Catapult.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Salonica correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs: "Travellers who have been in the Balkans since the outbreak of the war feel that Bulgaria has been made a catapult by Germany in what may yet prove to be a perilous adventure."

"Much greater confidence has been placed in the Germans than was received and it had been hoped that the price of victory over the Serbs would be limited to about 10,000 casualties. The actual losses are unknown, though Bulgarian rumor places them as high as the evidently exaggerated figure of 100,000."

"Rigid martial law prevails through the whole country. All news of the war is suppressed, except the official reports. Relatives are not allowed to see the wounded or to receive news from them."

**SAYS MONASTIR FELL.**

Surrender on Dec. 1 Reported in Despatch From Athens.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A news agency despatch from Athens says:

"Information has been received here on the morning of December 1 to a joint note of the German, Austrian and Bulgarian."

The Salonica correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs:

"The German press says that the Serbs committed massacres. The Serbian count at Salonica denies this, and says that on the evening of the Greek attack on Monastir decided to cooperate with the Serbs to save the town, which is still resisting, although the situation is critical."

"The Rumanian press is convinced of the efficacy and imminence of the intervention of a Russian army in the Balkans, and says that in time Rumania will abandon her neutrality."

**RUMANIA MINES DANUBE**

Part of River Closed Both to Russians and Bulgarians.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Bucharest correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"The Foreign Minister has notified the representatives of the Powers that the Danube has been mined from Ruse, 270 miles east of Rastchuk, to Mile 270 and from Galatz to a point south of Plojé. Only authorized pilots will be allowed to navigate vessels in the districts named."

"This closes the Rumanian section of the Danube both to the Bulgarians and to the Russians."

**TEUTONS NEAR RUMANIA**

6,000 Join Bulgars at Rastchuk—Warlike Threats Increasing.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ZURICH, via London, Dec. 2.—A Bucharest despatch received here by way of Italy, says that 6,000 Austro-German troops are now at Rastchuk, Bulgaria, and that reinforcements are expected within a week. Intimidatory measures against Rumania are being taken, the despatch says, all along the Bulgarian bank of the Danube.

**BRITISH LOSSES 510,230.**

Premier Acquits Announces Figures in House of Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The total British casualties, both military and naval, from the beginning of the war until November 9 were 510,230.

Premier Asquith gave out these figures to-day in reply to a question in the House of Commons.

The losses were distributed as follows:

**IN FRANCE.**

Killed 167,000. Wounded 307,000. Missing 36,230.

Other ranks 167,000. Officers 1,000. Total 168,000.

**MEDITERRANEAN.**

Killed 10,000. Wounded 20,000. Missing 10,000.

Other ranks 10,000. Officers 1,000. Total 11,000.

**OTHER THEATRES.**

Killed 10,000. Wounded 20,000. Missing 10,000.

Other ranks 10,000. Officers 1,000. Total 11,000.

**NAVY AND MARINES.**

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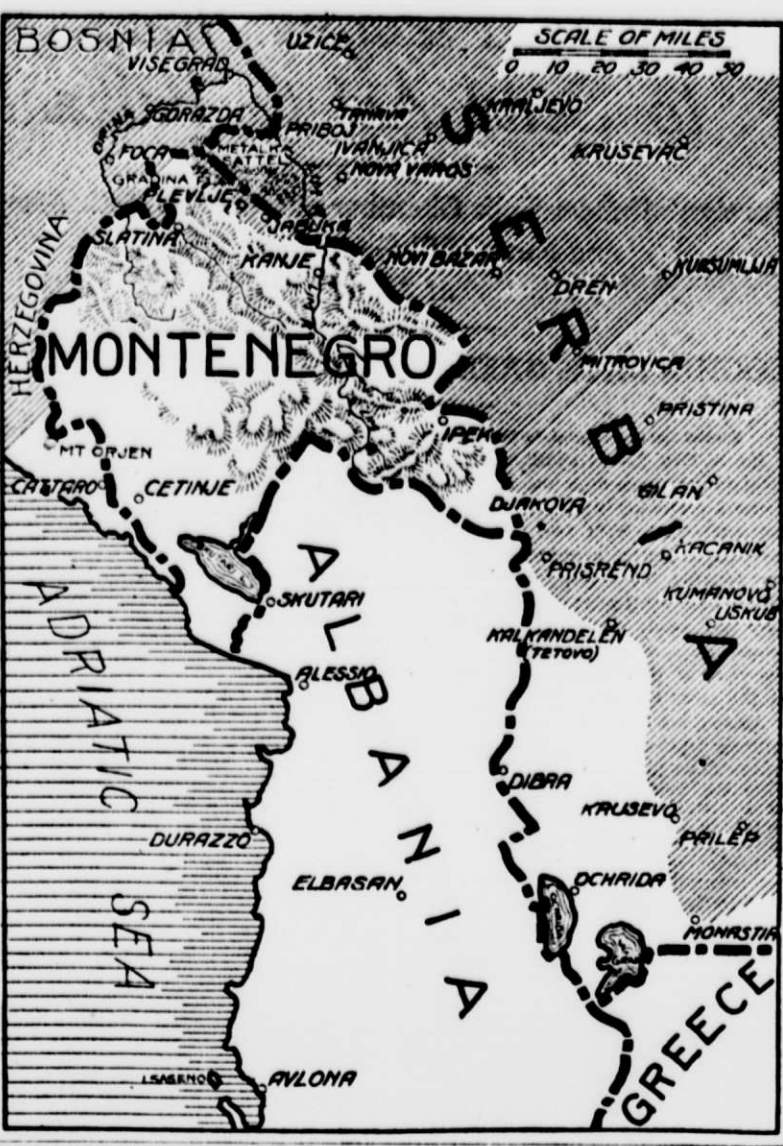
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Killed 10,000. Wounded 20,000. Missing 10,000.

Other ranks 10,000. Officers 1,000. Total 11,000.

**WHILE** the Serbs are making a desperate resistance to the Bulgarian army north of Monastir, the new Austrian campaign in Montenegro is making steady but slow progress. Plenje, Jabuka and Boljanic (probably the Pobjenik plateau) are reported to have been occupied by the invaders. London hears that the Serbian army in the region south of Monastir may fall back across the Greek frontier in an effort to effect a junction with the allied armies resting on Ghegeli, to the east. The shading on the accompanying map shows the territory held by the Teuton-Bulgar forces. Italian troops are reported to have landed at Avlona.



**TURKS CLAIM ADVANCE ON GALLIOLI FRONT**

Official Statement Says Allies Failed in Bombardment From Sea and Land.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Amsterdam and London, Dec. 2.—The following Turkish official statement was issued here to-day:

"At the Dardanelles, near Anafarta, our patrols captured enemy batteries and trenches and took some prisoners. The enemy bombarded our positions from the sea and land ineffectively."

"Near Art-Burnu there was considerable artillery firing. An enemy cruiser bombarded our left wing, but our torpedo boats forced it to withdraw."

"Near Sedd-el-Bahr our artillery silenced the enemy's batteries which were endeavoring to bombard Anatolian coast. One of our battle aeroplanes caused an enemy airman at Gaba Tepe to retire."

"In the Caucasus there was fighting in the Van region on Tuesday. The enemy retired to the east, leaving 250 dead on the battlefield."

**TURKEY SAYS BRITISH FLEE IN MESOPOTAMIA**

"Pursuing to Make Defeat More Complete," Headquarters Reports.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The Overseas News Agency gave out to-day the following statement concerning the fighting between the British and Turks in Mesopotamia:

"The Turkish headquarters report of December 1, says that the Turkish troops on the Iraq front are pursuing the British to make their defeat more complete."

"The British losses in the engagement between November 2 to November 4 exceeded 5,000 men and officers. The soldiers, demoralized, left their regiments and fled to the neighboring points."

"The British one day carried off about 900 wounded. Among the wounded in the political agent in the British headquarters."

"The British were unable to stop their retreat in the strongly fortified town of Aizit. They, therefore, tried to halt about 92 miles southwest of this town, with their rear guard protected by monitors, but a sudden Turkish attack the night of November 20-December 1 forced them further back in the direction of Kut-el-Amara, 100 miles south of Bagdad."

"The Turks took in Aizit and its neighborhood large stores of victuals, ammunition and war material. Turkish patrols captured 100 camels belonging to the British. The enemy was unable to set fire even to a small part of his stores. The British left the personal belongings of their officers behind. This proves the magnitude of their defeat."

"The Turks captured a war motorboat lighter with foodstuffs and war material. The fleeing British threw away a quantity of ammunition into the Tigris River."

"The British, to conceal their defeat on the Iraq front, told the population of the surrounding territory that they had concluded peace, but the rapid prosecution of the fighting revealed the real state of things."

"Three aeroplanes of four taken from the enemy have been repaired and are being used against the enemy."

**RUSSIAN GUNS ROUT GERMANS.**

Invaders, Surprised, Fled When Shelled, Petrograd Reports.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The official Russian statement issued at Petrograd to-night says:

"The enemy divisions reported yesterday on the left bank of the Dvina, near the Sonnenberg farm, between Friedland and Jacobstadt, were subjected to a heavy artillery bombardment. The Germans were completely surprised and fled, leaving a hundred killed and wounded."

"On the left bank of the Styra the enemy was driven back southwest of Khrasak."

"The Berlin War Office issued the following respecting the Russian front: 'Eastern theatre of war. The situation is unchanged. The description in the Russian communiqué of November 29 regarding battles at Ilouk and Karmirchik is an invention.'"

"The advance of weak Russian divisions was repulsed by our advance guard."

**RUSSIAN SENDS TROOPS TO GALLIOLI.**

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Geneva correspondent of the Daily Express telegraphs:

"A despatch from Innsbruck says that strong Russian forces have arrived in Gallia, especially to the north of Cernowitz. The Russians continue to advance on the middle Styra and throughout the Volynia region."

**DAY'S BRITISH LOSSES 807.**

List Includes 83 Officers in Mesopotamia Operations.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The official British casualty list issued to-day contains the names of 118 officers, of whom 40 were killed, and of 689 men, of whom 115 were killed.

The officers include 83 in the Mesopotamia expedition, making the total casualties among officers in the recent operations in that theatre of the war 176, including 2 Lieutenant-Colonels killed and 7 wounded or missing.

**DUTCH MAY REDUCE ARMY.**

Partial Demobilization to Be Discussed by Chamber in Secret.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

THE HAGUE, via London, Dec. 2.—The Second Chamber will discuss the partial demobilization of the Dutch army at a secret meeting to be held to-morrow.

**53 SHIPS SUNK IN NOVEMBER.**

British Report 640 Lives Lost in Month at Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Board of Trade report shows that fifty-three British steamers, with a total net tonnage of 61,072, were sunk in November. The figures show twenty of the steamers were sunk by German warships and ten by mines.

**WAR CROSS AND MEDAL FOR JOSEPH LYDON, WHO, FOOT GONE, STUCK TO POST.**

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The War Cross and Military Medal have been conferred on Joseph Lydon of Salem, Mass., one of the Americans of the Foreign Legion, who was wounded in the recent battle of the Champagne. On the night of September 28 while Lydon was doing sentry duty at a listening post in an advanced trench a German grenade blew off his right foot. Lydon, however, remained at his post until the relief arrived, when he crawled unaided back into the French lines. He was mentioned in the order of the day for his conduct.

**AMERICAN ACCUSED IN ENGLAND OF TRADING WITH ENEMY.**

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Edward Weinacht, resident in Elizabeth, N. J., and president of the International Despatch Company, was committed to-day for trial in the Central Criminal Court on the charge of trading with the enemy. Bail was set at \$5,000.

Weinacht, who is a native of New York and middle-aged, was charged with having been in the employ of a German named Heckenman, to whom the Adams Express Company was indebted. Weinacht was the former European Express to the Adams Express Company in 1902, and subsequently became its foreign manager. In this capacity, in November, 1914, he took \$14,000 in the form of advance money from London to the Adams Express Company's London bank. It was at this time that he is alleged to have given the \$12,225 to Heckenman. Weinacht denies the charge, saying the money was merely changed by him for general use by the company.

**OFF TO END EMPERORS' RULE.**

Queer Circular Tells of Steps Against Teutonic Monarchs.

A printed circular containing a somewhat confused account of the members of the "secret international republican organization" had sailed for Germany a month ago and that the organization had been formed by the German and Austrian Emperors was received anonymously in THE SUN's mail yesterday. It was postmarked Cleveland, it says.

"Should Constantinople fall into the hands of the German allies immediately a revolution will arise among the dissatisfied subjects of the German, Austrian and Russian Emperors. This international republican organization will greatly benefit the oppressed people, for it will work for the abolition of the foreign and Austrian armies from the foreign soil to suppress the national revolt and to establish a peace at home."

"This international republican organization sees the chief cause of the present terrible war in the sheer obstinate willfulness of the few monarchs of Europe, especially in the persons of the German and Austrian Emperors. The final goal of this organization is also to remove these bloodthirsty monarchs from their thrones and to proclaim Germany and Austria republics with equality of rights of all nations."

**REDMOND SEES A MIRACLE.**

Leader Declares Recruiting in Ireland "Perfectly Amazing."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, in a speech at a recruiting conference at Waterford, in his own district, attended by Lord Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, said that at the beginning of the war Lord Kitchener had asked him whether he could guarantee 5,000 men from Ireland.

"If I could," continued Mr. Redmond, "I could guarantee 12,000. I would say 'I am deeply obliged to you.'"

"Ireland sent since the war began 12,000 men to the front. Many thousands already in the army before the war. This performance is perfectly amazing when one considers Ireland's past history. It is little short of a miracle."

**CHINA DENIES WAR MOVE.**

Has Never Considered Possibility of Joining Any Belligerent.

PERKIN, Dec. 2.—Formal denial that China contemplates joining the Entente Powers was made by the Government to-day in the following statement:

"The Chinese Government has never considered the possibility of abandoning neutrality and joining any belligerent or group of belligerents."

"The Chinese Government has not received a proposal to that effect from or opened such negotiations with any Power or group of Powers."

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**BELENCHENKOR TO DISCUSS PEACE**

May Yield to Popular Wish for Light on Terms, but Won't Be Conciliatory.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Dec. 2.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, is expected to yield to public clamor for "light on the peace terms" and when the Reichstag reconvenes on December 12 make a definite statement on the attitude of the German Government. This is indicated to-day by a number of semi-official statements made in organs close to the Government. The report follows close upon the announcement of a forthcoming Socialist interpolation, a spirited article in Vorwarts and a "friendly hint" from the Berliner Tageblatt, a paper close to the Imperial Chancellor.

It can be stated, however, that the Chancellor's declaration will not be a statement of Germany's prospective peace conditions, but will rather be an enunciation of the reasons why German peace terms, whatever they may be, would not at this time receive any attention from Germany's enemies.

The Overseas News Agency issued a semi-official statement to-day for circulation in America and other neutral countries.

This statement asserts in effect that the German press clamor for information on the German peace conditions is based upon the fact that "nobody in Germany is asking why German peace terms, after their diplomatic defeats in the Balkans and the military failures on the various theatres of war, have not yet initiated peace negotiations."

Continuing, the agency announces that the Chancellor will "discuss these possibilities within the next few days" and that the "debates" will probably show that the rulers of the neutral countries fighting Germany continue to be blinded and still believe that Germany can be starved out and have hallucinations regarding economic debates and other disasters within the empire."

For these reasons, the statement explains, peace terms suggested by Germany, although dictated by our necessities on all fronts, would be interpreted by all enemy nations "as weakness and as a sign that we are tired of the war."

The Overseas News Agency statement continues:

"Yesterday, as usual, at the opening of the Reichstag large crowds gathered around the building and in the neighboring streets. Among the throng were some who made demonstrations in favor of an economic embargo on Germany of government regulation of prices and the distribution of food. Germany's enemies no doubt will again spread all over the world the rumor that the Berlin street riots and make other insinuations which in no way correspond with the truth."

"The latest performance of the British censors is to attempt to render impossible transmission by cable of news concerning the American Stock Exchange change to the European continent. It is evident the British desire to cut off all European nations from the American Stock Exchange. This desire is inspired by the purpose of the censors to utilize as long as possible their quotations of some American securities and to conceal from the rest of the world the truth about the pound sterling."

**200 FOOD RIOTERS SHOT.**

Berlin Troops Reported to Have Killed Workmen.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Two hundred workmen were killed in Berlin by soldiers during a recent demonstration over the shortage of food, according to a report from Paris this afternoon, via Milan, Italy.

**OFFER CANADA \$110,000,000.**

20,000 Subscribers Seek Part of \$50,000,000 Loan.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—The Canadian \$50,000,000 war loan already has been subscribed to by 20,000 subscribers. The subscriptions came from 25,000 separate subscribers.

The Ministry of Finance is being urged to increase the number of bonds to large subscribers, even to the extent of considerably exceeding the \$50,000,000 limit.

**FRANCIS JOSEPH 67 YEARS A RULER.**

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, Dec. 2.—Austria-Hungary celebrated to-day the sixty-seventh anniversary of the accession of Emperor Francis Joseph to the throne.

**WEINACHT HELD FOR TRIAL.**

American Accused in England of Trading With Firm in Germany.

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**ARRAS AGAIN SHELLED.**

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Considerable activity is reported from the Artois district. The only infantry attack, attempted by a German detachment north of Les Clinch Chemins, was stopped by the French guns and the detachment was dispersed. The sectors of Loos, the Bois-en-Hache and Angres were again the scenes of lively artillery bombardment on both sides and Arras again was shelled by the Germans.

French mines were exploded before Fay, to the south of the Somme, and at Les Eparges.

The official communiqué issued by the War Office to-night follows:

In Artois the cannonade again has been lively on both sides in the sectors of Loos, the Bois-en-Hache and of Angres. There was fighting with hand grenades to the northwest of Hill 110. To the north of Les Clinch Chemins a German detachment which attempted to approach Arras, was repulsed by our fire. The enemy threw about sixty shells on Arras. To the south of the Somme, before Fay, we exploded a mine which destroyed the mine works of the enemy.

The afternoon communiqué was as follows:

Artillery exchanges continued last night, but with decreased intensity. In various sectors of the front, there was firing in the Artois district, in the region of Bretoncourt, in the region of Frise, on the Somme, and in the Champagne district, near Tahure.

There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front.

**ALLIES' SHELLS DEADLY.**

Ceaseless Bombardment Said to Have Shaken German Morale.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"The morale of the German soldiers in Belgium has been shaken by the terrific and sustained artillery fire of the Allies. The wounded who have arrived at Ghent say that the allied guns have caused him a moment's rest. All are deeply impressed by the vast quantity of ammunition expended."

"After the last night of last week the roads were almost impassable and there was great discomfort in the trenches."

"The shells pour into the trenches as fast as hailstones," say the Germans. "It is horrible. For the first time in the war we are outflanked and outgunned in artillery."

**CHARGES HOLLAND SUPPLIES GERMANY.**

Sir Henry Dalziel Tells Commons How Lined Oil Trade Has Jumped.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Today's session of the House of Commons was marked by an important discussion of the question of naval blockade. Sir Henry Dalziel asserted that lined oil is of the greatest value during wartime because of the glycerine it contained, which is essential for the manufacture of explosives.

During the first nine months of last year, Sir Henry said, Holland imported 299 tons of glycerine. During the first nine months of this year 2,511 tons of the product were imported by the Netherlands. At the same time, he pointed out, the exports from Holland to Germany had risen from 4,893 to 79,000 tons in the same period.

Mr. Bignold, a leading produce merchant of Liverpool, said the Allies would win the war if the British could prevent Germany from obtaining from neutral supplies of fats, nuts and seeds during the next seven months.

Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied in behalf of the Government.

"Our policy is to secure the metropolitan starvation of Germany and to deprive her of every essential article," he said. "It is equally essential to do nothing that neutral countries can justly object to. The question of imports into Holland of bearing fatty substances is a serious one."

"The Government has told the Netherlands that the Overseas Trust imports about 10,000 tons of the Netherlands from 1911 to 1913."

Regarding the charge that the Foreign Office has allowed German exports to pass the blockade since March 1, Lord Cecil said:

"It is inaccurate to say that we allowed \$7,000,000 (\$15,000,000) worth of goods to be exported from Germany. The United States inform us that the figure is \$2,750,000 (\$15,750,000). We believe it is well under the mark to say that the total exports from Germany have not risen from \$4,000,000 (\$20,000,000)."

"If you stop the exports to Germany you automatically prevent the imports, because she has nothing with which to pay them. I believe our success in this has been great."

"I do not think it is right to count upon an immediate destruction of Germany, but the blockade has been and is a good piece of work without getting us into serious trouble with neutrals."

**REDMOND SEES A MIRACLE.**

Leader Declares Recruiting in Ireland "Perfectly Amazing."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, in a speech at a recruiting conference at Waterford, in his own district, attended by Lord Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, said that at the beginning of the war Lord Kitchener had asked him whether he could guarantee 5,000 men from Ireland.

"If I could," continued Mr. Redmond, "I could guarantee 12,000. I would say 'I am deeply obliged to you.'"

"Ireland sent since the war began 12,000 men to the front. Many thousands already in the army before the war. This performance is perfectly amazing when one considers Ireland's past history. It is little short of a miracle."

**CHINA DENIES WAR MOVE.**

Has Never Considered Possibility of Joining Any Belligerent.

PERKIN, Dec. 2.—Formal denial that China contemplates joining the Entente Powers was made by the Government to-day in the following statement:

"The Chinese Government has never considered the possibility of abandoning neutrality and joining any belligerent or group of belligerents."

"The Chinese Government has not received a proposal to that effect from or opened such negotiations with any Power or group of Powers."

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